

HENDRY HAS BROUGHT HIS PRISONER HOME

Eugene R. Hendry, United States Marshal, returned from Japan in the steamer *Siberia*, true to his cabled promise to District Attorney Breckons. He brought with him in custody Saburo Adachi, who was arrested in Yokohama under extradition proceedings. Adachi is charged with perjury in connection with the case of the Federal authorities here, against Japanese Immorality. Marshal Hendry was aided in looking after the prisoner on the voyage by Sergeant Kanagawa-ken of the Yokohama harbor police.

When told of the half-amused concern with which his friends here discussed the possibility of the capture by the Russians of the steamer *America Maru*, in which he went to Japan, the Marshal explained the delay of the steamer in reaching Yokohama as due to her going 100 miles south of her regular course to avoid such an eventuality. For two nights the steamer had lights extinguished.

Adachi was detained in the Marshal's office on arrival until 11:50 a. m., when he was taken to Oahu Jail by the Marshal. Under advice of District Attorney Breckons he declined to be interviewed by reporters.

"The cablegram from Mr. Breckons giving me Adachi's address was handed to me aboard the *America Maru*. It was the first information I had that Adachi was not in custody," Marshal Hendry said to an advertiser reporter.

"I showed my letters from Consul Mikai Saito here to Mr. Asano, president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship company. The immediate effect of these letters—Mr. Saito being very highly respected in Japan—was simply wonderful. The company placed its big steam tug at my disposal and I was carried ashore and conducted to the hatoba where was a water police station, and the tug came after me again at 10 p. m. to take me aboard the *America Maru*.

"At the station they put me in telephone communication with Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Minister at Tokio, who arranged that I meet him next day, so that the extradition papers could be sent to the Foreign Office, which was done.

"As soon as I arrived at the legation Mr. Wilson, secretary, started in to write the letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Kumura. By the way, Mr. Wilson is a great friend of Frank Judd, they having been college mates. By 7 o'clock the same evening I had word that the letters were received.

"I called on Minister Griscom next day, Sunday (Feb. 14), and showed him my letters from Mr. Saito. He advised me to make a personal call on S. Chinda, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, who received me very courteously and very pleasantly, saying he would take the matter up personally and let me know some time on Monday the status of the case.

"When I went back to the hotel I met Dr. Katsunuma's brother and his son and we went in to lunch together. I had just finished my soup when a Foreign Office messenger came in with a letter, having orders to deliver it to none but myself. It was a request to meet Mr. Chinda at 2 o'clock. When I arrived there the Vice Minister informed me unofficially that after I had left him a man had been sent up from the hatoba, Yokohama, stating that

Adachi had been arrested at 11 o'clock Saturday night and was in custody.

"I expressed to him my anxiety to cable to Honolulu the fact that Adachi had been placed in custody. I showed him the code arranged between Mr. Breckons and myself, when he stated that it would be impossible for me to use that code now on account of the war, but when I expressed an earnest desire to use the code if possible, he said: 'Very well, I will try to arrange it for you, and when I notify you officially on Monday about Adachi's arrest I will give the same notice to the Board of Communications.'

How well this special promise of assistance by the high official was kept has proof in the cabled word "Kirk" received by District Attorney Breckons from Marshal Hendry, which meant: "Adachi in custody. Return in *Siberia*."

"Mr. Chinda told me," the Marshal continued, "that he had detailed two of the office staff to translate the papers from the American Legation and, despite the pressure of war business, they kept at the work until it was finished. He declared he would do everything in his power to assist me, and the reason for doing so was the kindly treatment I had given the Japanese subjects here during the plague, when I was connected with the Board of Health. This was reported to the Japanese Government and whatever they could do for me now was to be accepted as a personal recompense.

"The expedition they gave my business was indeed a great favor, as it enabled me to take the *Siberia* back to Honolulu. After the papers were translated they were handed to the proper law officer to see that they were in due form. He transmitted them to the Department of Justice, whence they were forwarded to the Public Prosecutor in Yokohama, by whom the regular warrant for Adachi's arrest was issued. By Thursday of that week the papers had passed all the required stages."

Marshal Hendry's son, who accompanied him, enjoyed the journey famously and behaved like a little man on all occasions. About the only war excitement seen by the Marshal was the movement of 15,000 troops, which caused a reduction of regular trains between Tokio and Yokohama from one hourly to four daily.

A curious story is told to the effect that an emissary of the conspiracy organization giving the name of Henry Bode, and who is said to have run a hotel here once, went to Japan as a steamer passenger in the steamer that took Marshal Hendry away. It is said that this person offered a bribe of \$200 to a Yokohama harbor policeman, to induce him to effect the release of Adachi after his arrest at Hendry's instance. Adachi had previously been under arrest under cabled advice, but before Marshal Hendry could be sent after him the time limit for detention under the extradition treaty had expired. The doings of Bode, it is understood, are to be investigated and in this work the Yokohama officer here will assist.

GEO. DAVIS COMPLAINS

In the United States District Court yesterday, George A. Davis filed a motion to require the District Attorney to amend his brief in the disbarment proceedings against the movant. There was a little argument and Judge Dole took the motion under advisement.

What Davis complains of is a statement that, at the time of the institution of the suit in equity brought by Maria S. Davis, as next friend of her brother Sumner, against John K. Sumner and the Bishop of Honolulu, "Sumner was the sole and absolute owner of the harbor front property" whereas he alleges that the Bishop of Honolulu at that time owned and had the absolute control of the property under a deed of trust from Sumner. Part of the stated grievance is that the District Attorney forwarded a similar statement to the Attorney General of the United States.

District Attorney R. W. Breckons in reply declared that Mr. Davis could not say nor could the court order what he should or should not include in his communications to the Attorney General.

Judge Dole, while promising to consider the motion, thought the brief of Mr. Breckons as a whole did not bear the construction the respondent put upon it and, besides, that Mr. Davis had made practically the same statement in his own brief.

OTHER MATTERS.

The two Japanese last arrested under the indictment of eighty persons for conspiracy pleaded guilty. They were each sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

John Teves, a native of St. Michael, renounced allegiance to the King of Portugal, Judge Dole making him an American citizen.

The court adjourned until Monday morning.

An answer has been filed, in the Federal court clerk's office, by Geo. W. Grant, master of the British bark *Ivanhoe*, to the libel of that vessel brought by Dwyer and three other seamen. He denies that the rate of wages was such as libellants claim. Instead of well and faithfully performing their duties, the complaining sailors are alleged to have been ignorant thereof when they shipped. That the sailors were treated with cruelty is emphatically denied.

Captain Grant further states that a naval court of inquiry, under the Merchant Shipping Act of Great Britain, was held at Iquique on October 5, 1903, to investigate complaints made by three of the libellants, when the judgment was given that the charges were frivolous and without proof.

JAPANESE PRESS TELLS ABOUT WAR INCIDENTS

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to enable their owners to bolt. It is painful to observe the sadly altered air everyone now wears compared to the jaunty hectoring manner of a few months ago. Even the Chinese coolies are whispering that Japan will soon be master in Lui Shun Kow instead of Russia.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Kokumin's extra this morning publishes the statement of Lieut. Matsumura, staff officer of the Japanese squadron which attacked Port Arthur on the 8th and 9th inst., as follows:

All preparations for action had already been made, when our squadron at Sasebo received orders to go and attack the Russian squadron. Vice-Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese squadron, then summoned the divisional commanders and captains of the squadron to the flagship Mikasa, and held a council till dawn on 6th inst. Consequently on the morning of the 7th, Second, Third and Fourth Fleets, torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo-boats left Sasebo.

On the 7th when the squadron reached Nisepine Rock (?), we described one or two steamers far ahead and caused the *Tatsuta* to capture one of them, which turned out to be the *Rossia*. Our men joyfully exclaimed: "Russia is taken!"

DETACHMENT FOR CHEMULPO.

The warships assembled off Mokpo at 1 p. m. It was ascertained by the report of the scout ship *Asahi*, that the Russian warships were assembled outside the harbor of Port Arthur. At 4 p. m. we had to send the Fourth Fleet to Chemulpo in order to protect the landing of the Japanese troops there. Before parting, Vice-Admiral Togo, the Commander-in-Chief, signalled to Rear-Admiral Uryu, Commander of the Fourth Fleet: "I congratulate you, in anticipation, on success." Rear-Admiral Uryu replied: "Thanks for your kindness." Thus amid strains of music from the bands of the Mikasa and Izumo, the Fourth Fleet sailed for Chemulpo and the main for Port Arthur.

ON TO PORT ARTHUR.

The night was spent in reconnoitering, every vessel being on guard. The sea ran high, and the destroyers in the rear seem to have suffered terribly.

The 8th dawned very fine. The squadron did not sail direct for Shantung Promontory, lest we should be observed by the Russians, but made for Yuen-tao, the Third Fleet leading in order to reconnoiter. The First and Second Fleets, flanked by the destroyers, followed. At 6 p. m., it was decided that the destroyers should attack the enemy. The Commander-in-Chief signalled "Blow up the Enemy's squadron! I wish success to all!" Some destroyers replied that they would succeed, while others declared that they would fight to the last. On their departure, the entire crew of the squadron came on deck and saluted.

The first, second, and third detachments of the flotilla made for Port Arthur, while the fourth went to Dahn. The main squadron sailed in the direction of Chefoo.

NAVAL BATTLE AT CHEMULPO.

The Nagasaki Press has received from a resident of Chemulpo the following interesting details of the naval action which terminated in the destruction of the Russian cruiser *Varyag* and gunboat *Koreetz*:

Chemulpo, Feb. 10th.

At 9:30 a. m. yesterday the British Consul sent word to all British subjects an original letter from the Japanese Consul a copy of which I enclose herewith:

Japanese Consulate, Chemulpo, February 9th, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to notify you that Rear-Admiral S. Uryu, commanding a squadron of the Imperial Japanese Navy, who is at present in Chemulpo road, has with the force under his command requests me to notify you that, as hostilities exist between the Government of Japan and the Government of Russia, he shall be obliged to attack the Men of War of Russia, stationed at present in the Port of Chemulpo, with the force under his command, in case of the refusal of the Russian Senior Naval Officer present at Chemulpo to his demands to the Russian Senior Naval Officer present to leave the Port of Chemulpo before noon on the 9th of February, 1904.

The above mentioned attack will not take place before 4 p. m. of the 9th of February, 1904.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) MOTOSHIO KATO,

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul.

At 11:30 a. m. the Russian First-class cruiser *Varyag* and the gunboat *Koreetz* steamed out of the harbor and at 11:50, when they were nearing Round Island, the fighting commenced, the first shot being fired by the *Varyag*.

It was, unfortunately very misty, but calm with intermittent sunshine and there was a light easterly breeze. With glasses we could only see the light at intervals. While it lasted the fighting was very severe, chiefly 6-in. and 8-in. guns being used. At 12:20 p. m. the *Varyag* and *Koreetz* were seen to be retreating to port as quickly as possible, the former with a decided list to port of about seven degrees, and by 12:40 the fight was practically over. The *Koreetz* was not damaged at all and there were no casualties on her, the Japanese having evidently concentrated the whole of their attention on the *Varyag*, which was terribly knocked about, both the upper and lower bridges were shot away, the funnels riddled with bullets, most of her guns put out of action, and two large holes made in the port side, one just below the water line being undoubtedly the cause of her listing over. The casualties on the *Varyag* were one officer and forty men killed, four officers and sixty men seriously wounded of whom nine have since died.

The steam steering gear on the *Varyag* broke down at a very critical moment, when she was manoeuvring at a speed of 23 knots, and she had to go full speed astern to save her from running on the rocks. The speed was then reduced to 10 knots, to enable the hand steering gear to be used effectively. To maintain the fight at such a low rate of speed was impossible and the only course open was to return to port, which she did, and the wounded were then transferred to the *Elba*, *Pascal*, and *Talbot*.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock, the time when Admiral Uryu intended to renew the attack in the harbor, the Japanese fleet appeared to be about to enter the harbor, when precisely at 4 o'clock the *Koreetz* was blown up. The Japanese ships then retired, but continued to watch the *Varyag* which was gradually listing more and more to port. At 5 p. m. she was seen to be on fire and an hour later she heeled over and sank. She now lies on her port side and at low tide this morning two of her starboard guns were clearly in view.

Immediately after *Varyag* sank the Russian steamer *Soongari* was seen to be on fire and at 2 o'clock this morning she also disappeared.

They all lie in shallow water and the recovery of the *Varyag* should not be a difficult task.

When the *Varyag* and *Koreetz* steamed out to what, in the face of such enormous odds, was certain destruction, the crews from the men-of-war in port cheered them again and again, and when the *Koreetz* was blown up the band of the French cruiser *Pascal* played the Russian national anthem and the Russian sailors on board the neutral ships went on their knees.

Although the fight took place eight or nine miles from the shore, some of the windows in the settlement were broken by the vibration caused by the firing of the heavy guns.

The suspense between 1 and 4 o'clock on the 9th was very trying to us on shore, for during the previous night the Japanese transports landed 2500 troops, who are lodged in the houses in Chemulpo, and it was thought to be a question whether the Russians would or would not first bombard the Japanese settlement and then go out to meet their fate. Had the Russian ships remained in port and not accepted the Japanese challenge, it is the general impression that the Japanese Admiral would not have dared to have attacked them in harbor for fear of damaging the other foreign men-of-war.

The Russian Minister at Seoul, the Consul at Chemulpo, and all known Russian subjects have been served with a notice to quit Korean soil, and as far as is known at present, they will all leave in the French cruiser *Pascal* for Chefoo on the 13th inst.

SCARCITY AT PORT ARTHUR.

The Japanese Consul at Shanghai learns from the master of a foreign steamer that Port Arthur is suffering from want of provisions, so that the price of eggs has gone up to 20 cents apiece and that of beef is \$1 per pound. The Russian authorities on the 10th inst. notified residents that they must buy provisions by 3 p. m. that day; otherwise all provisions would be requisitioned by the authorities after that time. People were generally perturbed by the Japanese attack and several thousand persons have since been leaving the port. The injured Russian warships cannot be repaired, as Chinese laborers have nearly all escaped elsewhere.

RUSSIAN SPIES.

A dozen Russians are alleged to have landed on Miyakejima, one of the seven islands of Izu, having arrived there in two boats about ten days ago. This exciting report was brought by the Japanese steamer *Tenshin-maru*, which arrived at Shimoda, Izu, from Miyake Island on the 20th inst., and was thence transmitted to the Tokyo *Asahi*. The strangers are said to be armed with cutlasses and revolvers and to have threatened the islanders, who in consequence could not prevent them from landing. They are in possession of about ¥700 in Japanese currency and sufficient provisions to keep them for two or three months. They declare themselves as British or French subjects from a foreign steamer, which, they say, recently sank about 20 miles off Miyakejima. Judging from their appearance and talk the strangers are suspected of being Russians, who escaped from some vessel captured by Japan. They declined to go to the mainland by the steamer *Tenshin-maru*. The steamer was expected to be despatched back to the island on the 21st inst. in accordance with instructions of the Tokyo prefectural authorities.

ONLY ROOSEVELT MEN CAN GO FROM HAWAII

Only Republicans who are willing to pledge themselves in advance to work for Theodore Roosevelt for President can become nominees before the Territorial Convention for delegates to Chicago.

At the meeting of the Republican Central Committee last night, the following resolution introduced by John C. Lane, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee, that all delegates and alternates chosen from this Territory to the Republican National Convention should be men who favor the nomination of President Roosevelt, and that the Territorial Convention should receive from each of such delegates and alternates upon his nomination and before his election a pledge in writing, that, if elected, he will work earnestly for the nomination of the President.

ONE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY.—By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in one-third the time required by the old treatment. This is one of the greatest discoveries and triumphs of modern surgery. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering such injuries entail. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

NEXT CONVENTION WILL BE HELD AT HILO TOWN

The next Territorial Republican Convention for the election of delegates to the National Convention will be held at Hilo, probably on April 21st. A new convention will be held and primaries called for Saturday, March 26th. The idea of giving the old convention the power to select delegates was voted down almost unanimously at the meeting of the Republican Central Committee last evening.

Those present holding proxies, or as members of the committee, were Chairman Crabbe, McCandless, Campbell, Watkins, Gilman, Coney, Lane, Aylett, Keen, Clark, Hoogs, Jones, Fisher, Achi and Clark. Charlie Clark presented the proxy of Willard.

Mr. Gilman, to bring the matter of the convention before the committee, moved that the delegates to the old convention form the convention to select delegates to the Chicago Republican National meeting.

Mr. Gilman said that new primaries would cost several thousand dollars and that money was hard to raise at the present time.

E. G. Keen was doubtful of the legality of this action, as the functions of the old convention ended with the nomination of a delegate and legislators. Achi said that the old convention would be composed of Home Rulers as well as Republicans. He doubted that the delegates from here would be received. Norman Watkins said they would, if given proper credentials by the Territorial committee. Mr. Gilman stated that there was no one to contest such action, the National Committee had stated that he would be satisfied with the acts of the Central Committee. He thought the principal difficulty would be in getting men willing to bear the expenses of the trip, for the honor there was in it. Fisher was of the same opinion. He thought the committee could settle any technical objection, by appointing the present delegates as delegates to the new convention.

Aylett wanted a new convention, and said there would be no expense. He did not believe primaries would cost anything. Lane also took that view. Aylett said he didn't want to take any chances on the National Committee not objecting. Fisher said only the member of a contesting delegation could make a protest over the manner of election. Achi thought there wouldn't be any expense and Crabbe told him

Fell From Deck of China.

Either with the desire of remaining on Hawaiian soil, or because of an accident, a Chinese steamer passenger on the China created a flutter of excitement at the Channel wharf yesterday afternoon as the big liner was swinging out into the stream, preparatory to her departure for Yokohama. The Government band was playing catchy and martial airs, the crowd on the dock was waving a collective handkerchief goodbye to the other big crowd on the steamer's decks when the stentorian voice of Customs Inspector Diaklage was heard above the noise: "Man overboard!" This followed closely on a splash on the starboard side of the vessel, and when the crowd looked to where the Inspector pointed, the body of a Chinaman was seen in the water near where the water was being churned by the propellers. A whirlpool created by the suction of the propeller blades dragged the man down and the crowd held its breath. The situation was taken in by the pilot boat boys and they bent to their oars as they went to the rescue. The body came to the surface, where it bobbed momentarily, when another deep suction drew the body down. The pilot boat reached the spot where the man had disappeared and a few seconds later the body rose and was dragged into the boat.

The unconscious Chinaman was taken to the Healan boat house and the water was rolled out of him. He revived and was asked whether he desired to remain behind. He feebly answered that he had no money, but had his ticket, and all he wanted was to get back to China. He was put in the boat again, rowed over to the China, which was still maneuvering in the stream, and sent aboard.

Two departures of Pacific Mail steamers yesterday gave the harbor a lively scene. The *Siberia* departed at noon for San Francisco, carrying 210 cabin passengers all told. The band was on the Hackfeld wharf, playing national airs, and a big crowd was there to see the passengers off. A large deputation of Japanese, Consul-General Saito among them, were present to bid adieu to Baron Kaneko and the other prominent Japanese travelers.

In the afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock the steamship *China* sailed for Japan and China. It was a gaily decorated lot of passengers who lined the rails. The newspaper correspondents had been liberally bedecked with flowers. Lieut.-Commander Hugh Rodman's friends turned out in force and loaded him with leis. Dr. Katsunuma, of the United States Immigrant Station, who goes to Japan to enter the army as a sub-lieutenant, was covered with leis by a deputation of friends. Dr. Katsunuma will first go to see his son who is also in the army. The band was present and the crowd on the steamer cheered several times as the inspiring old tune of "Dixie" was wafted to them across the water.

NOT A MINUTE should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

that the precinct clubs had got fifty and a hundred dollars apiece from the committee for primaries in the past.

"We didn't get any of it," said Achi. "I would like to know what became of it then," replied Crabbe.

Achi said if they wanted to save expense, the chairman might appoint the six delegates, but Crabbe declined the honor.

Outsiders were told that they could give their opinion and Joe Cohen said that more people were buzzing to go to this convention than any one suspected. These were likely to raise objection if they were not elected. McCants Stewart said that the rules of the party compelled the calling of new primaries. He said that if there wasn't a contesting delegation sent from here there would be a protest, if the call was irregular. He said money had too much influence with the party before and that expense shouldn't cut any figure.

McCandless thought it was a serious thing and the committee should see that all parties were satisfied and avoid any question of a contest. Some time Hawaii might have a good deal to say in national conventions and it was best not to take chances. The party here favored Roosevelt and the best way was to do everything properly. Maybe there were influences here against Roosevelt, but he hadn't seen any as yet. Fisher said that if the rules provided for a new convention, one should be held. Gilman said he offered his motion to bring the matter before the meeting and he thought the majority should rule. As it seemed to be the sense of the committee that primaries should be called, he withdrew his resolution.

On the motion of Mr. Fisher, the chairman was authorized to call primaries and a convention for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention. The motion was passed unanimously and Chairman Crabbe announced that the primaries would probably be held Saturday, March 26th, and the convention probably April 21st.

Senator Crabbe then suggested that Hilo be named as the next convention city, as a partial pledge to that effect had already been given. E. G. Keen made a motion to that effect. Achi moved that the convention go to Wailuku. On a vote only Achi and Lane voted for Wailuku and Hilo received sixteen votes.

Evangelical Association Work.

The Friend for March outlines the present policy of the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. After many months devoted to a most careful consideration of all features of its work, the Board has entered upon a two-fold policy of coordination and affiliation, the one territorial in its scope, the other national.

The original work of the American Board in these Islands regarded the Hawaiians alone. Its missionaries founded churches and consolidated them into four island associations: (1) Hawaii, (2) Maui, comprising also Molokai and Lanai; (3) Oahu; and (4) Kauai including Niihau. These four combined in the Evangelical Association. The system was complete and has worked admirably.

As the white population grew, it became necessary to provide means of worship for those unacquainted with the native tongue, and thus there slowly came into being the so-called Foreign churches. Composed of English-speaking people in sympathy with the Christian work carried on by the American Mission, the members of these churches were zealous supporters of every effort made to Christianize the native inhabitants. But owing to the barrier of language on the one hand and to their location at points widely separated on the other, these churches of English-speaking people connected themselves organically neither with the native associations nor with one another. Drawing their membership from all denominations, naturally they organized on the union or congregational plan, but ecclesiastically each was absolutely independent, and stood unrelated to any denomination of Christians. Churches of this character grew up on Hawaii at Hilo, Kohala and Kona (now temporarily quiescent), on Maui at Pala, and Wailuku (services intermittent for a season), on Oahu at Honolulu, and on Kauai at Lihue and Waimea. Some of these have to this day not even been organized as churches.

Christian work was pushed among the newcomers, comprising Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese, by the Hawaiian Board with the co-operation of the American Board.

With the entrance of Hawaii into the Union, and with the diminished support incident to the decrease of several generous contributors, the Hawaiian Board became hampered in its work. The Board has now called upon its constituency everywhere throughout these Islands to close ranks and march together. It is very gratifying to be able to state that the response has been unanimous and enthusiastic beyond expectation.

The Board has already cut its expenses down more than \$15,000 per annum, but today stands about \$9,500 in debt, and the deficiency has increased the past ten months by a little over \$2,100 a month.

The Board last fall entered into communication with the Home Missionary Society and the American Missionary Association, with a view both to its affiliation with these organizations and to their co-operation in its various enterprises.

The coordination requested by the Board demands as its initial step, that all the churches connect themselves respectively with the Island Associations and begin to pull together, regardless of race.